

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION

menate. The President more right than to be would have said to all, still, secure as would annihilation of the colored race, connected interrupted or if the Hawaiian cession of territory without treaty, that kept it.

He maintained that would require the as-making powers.

In speech, Mr. Bacon attacked the pending Congress would enter which would over a century ago, and were entirely and from our own people, in, which the Senate majority has the tender is treaty-unduly.

That while he had no the question at length attention to the false Mr. Bacon that there of congress. Continuing, Mr. President, you American people have been the only people responsible of expelling the in the Philippines or in the world, or that to that people a government for two hundred years. The people of the Nation and liberty will alarm to the people who their share is in.

He said the war will do what the war will do believe that whereas by right of conquest, the rest of the people there. As the people of the country to take its own people with the American people.

quired of Mr. Davis if

The opponents of annexation

the vessel until half past five. The
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mission was defeated. It
ON, JUNE 24.—The house
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\$100,000. The bill occasion
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appropriations. The re
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bia business.
the house adjourned.

PHILIPPINES.

Officers For The Third Expedition.

President's Call for Another Regiment of California Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The
are to form the third of
er command of Brigadier
Arthur are now enlisting
to embark on the
They are ready to start
and hope that they will
next Thursday.

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at Otis is as follows:
Valencia North Dakota
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and band, Companies
Eighteenth Infantry,
are now enlisting at
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SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Gen
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Resuming, Mr. Bacon contended

[illegible]

THE QUESTION ON EVERY LIP

Has Shafter Arrived at Santiago?

HARD TIMES IN MANILA

Native Battalions Fusillade Their Officers.

GENERAL MERRITT'S PLANS

Spaniards Prepared for a Protracted Resistance to Shafter's Invasion—The Landing Point Will Not be Far From Guantanamo Bay—Blanco's Request to Exchange Prisoners May Raise Stern International Questions.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Public attention here today was divided almost evenly between three subjects, the movement of General Shafter's army, the probability of re-enforcements having reached Dewey and the status of Holston, the naval hero.

Up to a late hour in the afternoon neither of the anxiously awaited messages which were to announce the arrival of the transports at Santiago and Manila had reached either the war department or navy department. It was not doubted, however, that our vessels are off Santiago, for although proceeding at a less speed than the English steamer which reached Kingston and reported having passed them in the Windward Passage last night, the distance which they would be obliged to travel from the Windward Passage to the British ship, which came into Jamaica in the early afternoon. If they arrived only this morning off Santiago they could only report that fact by means of a dispatch boat running over to Kingston, a 12-hour journey, so that direct report of the fleet cannot be expected until a late hour tonight. It is not doubted that just about the time Shafter appears off Santiago the Charleston will appear in Manila bay, leading the three transports which will bring nearly 2000 men to Dewey's assistance. That fact will not be known officially for two or three days, owing to the distance from there to Hong Kong, the nearest cable point.

It is questioned here whether, with this force back of him, Dewey will feel justified in assaulting Manila, or even in accepting its surrender. Either course would involve heavy responsibility for the Admiral, and it is extremely desirable that no pretext be afforded for European powers for intervention at Manila, under guise of protecting the interests of the subjects. Therefore, it may be that the Admiral will wait for another ten days until the second installment of troops reaches Cavite. In this case he probably will land the troops that arrive in the town of Cavite, which is now completely under the control of himself and the insurgents, and employ the time in acousticing them to Manila methods and climate.

During the day dispatches announce that Captain General Blanco had refused to exchange Holston and his fellow prisoners created some indignation, which was mollified later by Madrid advising Cavite as saying no decision had been reached. Should Spain adopt the cruel and unusual course of refusing an exchange the regulations of the war department are sufficient to meet the case. The following principle is laid down in its regulations:

Retaliation will never be resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a measure of protective retaliation, and moreover, cautiously and unobtrusively; that is to say, retaliation shall only be resorted to after careful inquiry into the real occurrence and the character of the deeds, that may demand retaliation. Unjust or inconclusive retaliation removes the belligerents further and further from the mitigating rules of regular war and by rapid strides leads them to the interminable wars of savages.

It was pointed out today by a leading officer of the army that the Spanish had most to lose by a course of cruelty which would call for retaliation as far greater than that of American prisoners.

There was a wholesale christening at the navy department today when Secretary Long supplied names for no less than thirty-five war craft.

All of these were provided for in the last naval appropriation bill and while contracts for their construction have not yet been let, the advertisements have been issued except in the case of monitors and all the boats will be under way before cold weather. First in the list of big battleships is the Maine for congress has provided that the name shall be continued in the naval list. The other big battleships will be called the Missouri and the Ohio. The first of the torpedo boats bears the name of the brave young ensign Bagley, who was killed on the deck of the Winslow, under the guns of Cardenas the first American naval officer to lose his life in the war. Four states have the privilege of giving their names to monitors—Arkansas, Connecticut, Wyoming and Florida. The names given to the 16 torpedo boat destroyers are those of America's famous naval heroes—Hainbridge, Barry, Chauncey

Dale, Decatur, Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, MacDonough, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Truxton, Whipple and Worden. The names applied to the torpedo boats are those of lesser fame but of glorious memory. Besides Bagley's, they are Barney, Blüder, Blake, DeLong, O'Brien, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingley and Wilkes. There is now only one vessel, either building or authorized, left without a name, a gunboat officially known as is Word went around the war department this afternoon that the Cadiz had made another spectacular appearance, this time returning to the home port, so that it is impossible how much credence to attach to the report. The navy department was promptly informed of the receipt of the latest news.

MERRITT'S PLANS.

He Will Touch at Hongkong Before Going to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The third expedition to Manila will sail next Thursday, or Friday at the latest.

This announcement was made at Gen. Merritt's headquarters this morning notwithstanding a report from other sources that the transports cannot be gotten in complete readiness by that time.

The officers who are supervising the preparations on board the vessels appear to differ with the steamship people concerning the time needed to complete the alterations and have reported to General Merritt that the transports ought to be ready to receive the soldiers by Thursday. As yet General Merritt has not made public the time of his own departure, but it is known among his officers that he is exceedingly anxious to get away on the next expedition and will do so unless the authorities at Washington interfere with his present plans.

The report has been frequently circulated among army headquarters that General Merritt will direct the course of the vessel in which he will journey to the Philippines, so as to touch at Hong Kong before landing at Manila. General Merritt will make this move in order to place himself in communication with the authorities at Washington before he commences operations in the Philippines. Further instructions will doubtless await him at Hong Kong, which is the only cable point at which he can touch after leaving this city.

In order not to delay the vessels of the third fleet supplies and coal are now being placed on board and if the carpenters can finish the fitting up of the banks by Thursday the five vessels may depart on schedule time, but it is exceedingly doubtful if this can be done, especially as the working force employed on the vessels is by no means large. The Indiana is still receiving coal and the Morgan City has been coaled and is ready to receive stores which, however, have not yet arrived at the dock.

The Ohio is receiving both coal and freight.

There is nothing doing on the Valencia. The guards are on board and are apparently enjoying greatly the ease of camp stools. The Valencia has to go on the drydock. When she will go is uncertain but the army officers say that she is to form part of the third expedition, and of course she will go. Considerable work will have to be done on her before she can be made ready.

The City of Para is receiving freight and at the same time the work of fitting up the sleeping quarters of the men is progressing rapidly.

The Newport docked about 12:30 p. m. today and will get out as soon as possible.

Just what ships will be used for the fourth fleet cannot be learned, but the fleet will probably consist of the Newport, now at her dock, the City of Puchin, from the Puget Sound, the steamer Peru, due from Hong Kong on June 25th, the Alameda, which is scheduled to arrive from Australia on June 29th, and the Acapulco, which will doubtless arrive from Panama on the same date.

Japan may indirectly aid Uncle Sam. There is a report current at the Pacific Mail dock that the steamers on the Japanese line, Toyo Company, may be used as substitutes for the ships chartered by the United States government from President C. P. Huntington. There is a traffic agreement between the Toyo Company and the Pacific Mail for the operating of new steamers now being built for the former company. As the Mail Company has given up the Peking and China and will give up the Peru, the Toyo line, which operates a number of large steamers in the Orient, will probably furnish ships for the trade until its new steamers shall be chartered.

Every effort is being made to recruit the third artillery, four of whose batteries are designated for Manila and two for the next expedition up to the war strength of 200 men as soon as possible. The recruiting officers at Indianapolis, Chicago and St. Louis were ordered to make special efforts to get in men for this regiment. Twenty-two recruits came in from Indianapolis yesterday and 47 are expected from Chicago tomorrow.

The officers and men of the Seventh California regiment feel somewhat disappointed that they are not going with the third expedition, according to the original plans. Colonel Barry stated this morning that one of the reasons which his regiment was stopped going is that there is not room enough for the troops in Indiana.

THE REASON WHY.

Holston and His Comrades Might Have Furnished Information.

LONDON, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: Spain's refusal to exchange Lieutenant Holston and his companions of the Merritt is easily explained. The Merritt has been many times in or around Santiago about which the American naval and military authorities would gladly have information.

S. S. Ray and wife were up from Selma last Sunday.

MANILA MUST BE GIVEN UP

Captain General Augusti in Despair.

His Family Said to Have Been Captured.

Foolish Utterances of German Naval Officers May Cause International Trouble.

MANILA, June 6.

June 17.—There was a concerted attack last evening in every direction. The Spaniards were informed of the insurgents' intention to capture two magazines outside the fortifications at Manila and Santa Mesa, southward and westward of the city. Therefore they concentrated their forces for a supreme effort in their defense and bombarded the jungle right along. In the meantime the insurgents captured Malabon and Calocan, in the northern suburbs. The Spaniards were thus outwitted, outgeneraled and harassed to death.

During the previous night, owing to a misunderstanding, a equal of Spanish artillerymen stampeded from Manila into Manila, causing immense confusion, it being believed that the insurgents were storming the city.

A Spanish officer commanding an outpost at San Juan left his men in charge of a sergeant, came to town and was found helplessly drunk. It is reported that he was sentenced to death.

A six-inch gun at Malate, while being fired into the woods over the Spaniards' heads, fired a shot which struck a tree and killed several Spaniards.

There is a story current here this evening to the effect that the captain and officers of the German warship Irene went to a picnic on horseback to the further outpost of San Juan, accompanied by the highest Spanish staff officers. They had a champagne lunch and the captain of the Irene is said to have made a speech, during which he declared the Americans "will never annex the Philippine Islands, while William remains emperor."

The Germans, it is further said, with their Spanish hosts, might have been killed by the insurgents, who had been sent to San Juan strongly ambushed, but, it is further asserted, the insurgents had orders to avoid giving a pretext for German intervention.

Finally, it is said, the Germans proposed to remove the wounded Spanish soldiers to a hospital ship under the German flag, but Admiral Dewey is reported to have replied that hitherto mediation had always been British and it must remain so.

AUGUSTI IN DESPAIR.

His Family Said to Have Been Captured.

MADRID, June 17.—S. m. The following dispatch from Manila, by Captain General Augusti and dated June 13th, is published officially: "The grave situation set forth in my dispatch of June 5th continues. The troops are fighting on the line of block-houses, which stops the enemy's advance. The enemy has been strengthened by desertions of the native troops, which diminish our means of resistance and may compel me to take refuge within the walled city."

"Communication with the provinces is still cut off and I do not know whether the detachment there will be able to hold out against a lack of resources."

LONDON, June 18.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times says: According to Manila advices dated June 13th and brought here by H. M. S. Linnet, the rebels have captured the family of Captain General Augusti.

In most cases the desertion of the native regiments have been accompanied by a massacre of officers. It is reported that the Spanish archbishop from Manila has arrived there with the German troops in Darmstadt.

"YANKEE PIGS."

Manila's Archbishop Prophesies Their Expulsion From the Island.

LONDON, June 18.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The Archbishop of Manila, Monsignor Norzola, announces that he has had a communication from God, who has promised him that the "Yankee Pigs" will be driven out of the island and that Spain will be triumphant in the end.

There is an idea in Manila that the Germans have something up their sleeve. On this point my correspondent writes: "The Germans are disposed to be meddlesome here. Germans and Spaniards are very chummy, entertaining one another at dinner parties and walking arm in arm everywhere. There is no question about how the British feel. They are watching the Germans closely."

SPANIARDS EXHAUSTED.

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The insurgents avoid disturbing the non-combatants and English women and children are living peacefully and unhurt in the zone of hostilities.

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REVIEW OF A WEEK'S TRADE

Effects of the Leiter Collapse.

Enormous Exportations of Wheat and Corn.

The Movement of Cotton Continues Large—Large Shipments of Rails to Europe.

NEW YORK, June 17.

Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press. Tomorrow will say: Unprecedented foreign trade totals, involving heavily increased shipments of breadstuffs, provisions, raw cotton and manufactured products; startling crop prospects, pointing to a very large yield of wheat and most other cereals, as well as cotton; profitable railway operations, as reflected in relatively higher gains in net than in gross receipts; activity in nearly all lines of manufacturing except some textile branches form the tables showing heavy advances over the preceding year. Bank clearings, however, done by flour mills at this date, a volume of new demand limited in the east and south to midsummer dullness, but in the west and northwest comparing favorably with records of previous years and a low rate of business mortality are all features of the general business situation at the present time.

The collapse of Leiter and his deal in wheat, with the demoralization in prices which was a concomitant, has been followed by a quieter feeling in cereal markets, but export demand partly on early placed orders has improved, and some doing by flour mills. It is true that the continued wet weather in sections west of the Mississippi is affecting wheat harvesting, but the option to lead to a crop of 700,000,000 bushels of wheat and large yields of most other cereals, with corn remaining low and favored by flour.

The price situation for the week reflects steadiness, the only important decreases being in southern pig iron, wheat and flour, while hogs are higher at the west, a number of metals have been advanced and steel, iron and cast iron fractional advances.

The west and northwest continue the scene of relatively most activity in demand and movement of merchandise. The excellent crop prospects in the northwest are reflected in a satisfactory level in sectional goods and a relatively larger volume of orders for fall trade, with the aggregate sales at most cities heavily in excess of the corresponding week in recent years.

Wheat exports for the week aggregate 4,380,781 bushels against 4,330,582 bushels last week and 2,457,319 bushels in this week a year ago.

Corn exports are slightly smaller than last week, amounting to 4,106,000 bushels as compared with 4,774,302 in the preceding week and 1,824,312 bushels in this week a year ago.

NEW YORK, June 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say in tomorrow's issue:

The passing of the war tax bill, the offerings of bonds and the collapse of Leiter and such other events have made the week somewhat exciting. In spite of some features which cannot be justified, the tax bill was approved as probably the best that could be obtained from congress this year and gave assurance of needed revenue for the emergency. Its bond provision has already called out offers for more than three times the amount desired and it will probably prove the most successful loan ever invited by the United States.

A great victory in the field could hardly be more important, and especially in its influence on the price of gold. Not less significant was the excess of exports over imports in May by \$36,560,253, marking a mercantile balance in favor of the United States of \$571,839,297 in eleven months of the fiscal year, while the imports of gold were 3,022,000 ounces and the previous fiscal year have the net imports of gold exceeded \$27,446,147, in 1897.

No less important is the official showing that the United States has supplied to others 10,908,268 bushels of wheat and 31,000,000 bushels of corn in eleven months and one-half months without checking receipts.

In the cash price has declined only one cent and the demand continues extraordinary, western receipts amounting to 4,379,202 bushels against 3,138,194 last year and exports amounting to 3,662,500 bushels against 1,322,418 last year.

The cotton movement continues large for the season, although the price has advanced a sixteenth in spite of favorable crop prospects.

State mills are well employed and at Chicago the demand for pipe is better, especially from the Pacific Coast. Shipments from there of rails in May included some to Sweden, Belgium, South Africa, Siberia and three other countries, while orders from California have just been taken.

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IN THE REALM OF THE KAISER

Germany Continues to Protest.

Her Neutrality is Quite Benevolent.

But Emperor William is Greatly Annoyed by English and American Insinuations.

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BERLIN, June 18.—Emperor William's sentiment in regard to the war between Spain and the United States has considerably changed during the past month. A member of his majesty's court informs the correspondent of the Associated Press that the persistent statement of the American and British press, "often coupled with insulating comment," alleging that the emperor intended to actively interfere in behalf of Spain and impugning to his majesty statements which were actually foreign to him at the opening of the hostilities, have greatly annoyed the emperor, and the "constant repetition of the groundless statements as to German official attitude being unfriendly to the United States," has displaced Emperor William exceedingly.

The informant of the correspondent of the Associated Press continued: "After the repeated official assurances which our government has given to maintain the strictest and most loyal neutrality, his majesty's brief and pointed declaration to the same effect in a speech from the throne, at the closing of the reichstag, in which he testified to the unbroken friendship between the two countries, it is downright folly to speak of Germany's ulterior motives in connection with the war. There has not been a single act or word from the government which could be construed as unfriendly to the United States, nor has the government any such intention in the future. It is difficult to understand the train of reasoning by which the Americans conclude that either the emperor or the government are unfriendly to them. Either as nation or as a belligerent, Germany has always kept faith in politics and in diplomacy. Why, then, this attempt of the American and British press to construe every act as an unfriendly step?"

THE KAISER ANNOYED. "Naturally the emperor and the government are seriously annoyed at the wholly groundless charges. Patience is a virtue, but there is a limit to it."

In contrast to the above official utterance there are a variety of indications in regard to the Philippines. The official attitude of the emperor and the government is strongly in favor of the Americans, strong mutual display at Manila is made merely to protect German subjects and a part of the press adopts the same attitude, based on the foreign office statement, saying the implication that Germany meant to interfere in the American operations on the island.

UNFRIENDLY TONES. Generally speaking, the German newspapers continue their unfriendly attitude towards the United States, though they are somewhat more cautious.

All the recent news from China and the Philippines is interpreted as being unfavorable to the United States and the Guantanamo Bay affair is dubbed a defeat unqualifiedly. Nevertheless the papers are now printing numerous articles of the German press, Americans protesting against the persistent abuse and slander to which the Americans have been subjected since the opening of the war. In spite of the denials from Madrid, Spain continues her underground efforts to prejudice the powers in her favor.

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A BOND ELECTION.

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FELL INTO THE ENEMY'S HANDS

Spanish Information Given Away.

Items Gleaned From a Dead Messenger.

The Commandant at Santiago Furnishes Valuable Pointers to Naval Officers.

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CAMP McCALLA, Friday, June 17.—(Per Associated Press dispatch.) San Francisco, June 18, 5:45 a. m.—The following intercepted report from the Spanish military commander at Guantanamo was taken from the body of an unfortunate messenger who attempted to pass the Cuban lines.

It gives the official Spanish version of the attack of the American fleet in the capture of the outer harbor of Guantanamo a week ago and disclosed the fact that starvation is feeling the Spanish troops in eastern Cuba. This is verified by extracts, already telegraphed taken from a recent issue of a newspaper of Santiago de Cuba and from the fact that a number of Spanish regular soldiers have surrendered to Captain McCalla offering as a reason for doing so, the necessity of obtaining food.

The letter reads: "Calmanera, June 13th. To the Commanding General of the military division of Santiago de Cuba: At dawn on Sunday seven ships appeared before the port of Calmanera and fired grape shot and all kinds of projectiles on the Plaza del Este and the Cayo Two, until they set fire to the forts on the Plaza del Este, burning the houses of the plaza, which were occupied by a detachment of American marines."

The cannonading continued with more or less intensity until five o'clock in the afternoon. At the Playa del Este had only two muzzle-loading guns and small detachments of the detachment could do nothing before six o'clock, firing on them from all sides and retreating into Managua and to Cayo Tule, where they remain today, making still on the coast. From that day the ships occupied Punta Carrales, occupying all the outer port with transports, a variable number of armed ships, other vessels of war and armed merchant ships. The total is never less than four."

I remain in Calmanera and will only leave when I think it necessary. I have not been able to antagonize the American ships with rifle fire. Forts Sanderson and Cayo Tule fired their artillery, but their effectiveness was hampered by the shortness of their range, or when the ships retired to the center of the channel and took up a position in the middle of the bay. Sanderson has not over seven rounds of armor piercing projectiles and Calmanera battery did not fire, reserving its fire until the ships entered the channel which is where its guns reach. I am told that the insurgent forces at Baracoa have come down to Sigüenza, being apparently greatly pleased at not being the American squadron has taken possession of the outer bay, as if for a base of operations, the American ships having anchored as if in one of their own harbors."

"Since Saturday the Americans have cut the cables, which are at the entrance and the center of the harbor and I have not been able to repair them but they have not again molested me except with two cannon shots on Monday. It appears from the work which is being done that the Americans are preparing to plant the harbor with mines or to place their ships so as to disembark troops at Playa del Este, their favorite place. If this turns out to be the case, and that I have been the first to call your attention to it, I would suggest that some of your vessels should come here."

"I am continuing to receive out half rations of everything and in that way I shall be able to reach to the end of the month only, especially in bread. I have no flour of any kind, as I have previously said, and I have no way of getting any, as there has not been any for some time past. We are equally short of quinine in the hospitals. However, I have taken possession of the private drug stores and will have enough until the end of the month. The town is suffering from privation. On Saturday we had only twenty wounded. At Craigo Morro the cable house was riddled with shell, but it still stands, and if the Americans abandon the port, which I doubt, everything possible will be done to repair and establish communication to which end I have everything ready."

"Today there is in the harbor a large armored vessel, the Oregon, and seven more vessels, with a large transport, the St. Paul, which appears to be a store ship. They patrol the Playa with armed launches."

"I returned to Calmanera after seeing the bearer of this dispatch started. He is worthy of my confidence. As a messenger of brigade he has rendered me great service. By sea I have a ready way, which has served in the navy and who volunteered to go. I earnestly recommend him to your excellency, should it arrive."

PELIN PAREJA, Commanding Second Brigade, Eastern Military Division of Cuba.

S. W. Morley announces the fact that information received from the Tuolumne Mother Lode Company justifies him in the conclusion that he will not be in politics after his present term expires, notwithstanding the fact that his card appeared in one or two of the papers.

The Library trustees will meet this evening.

TROUBLE OVER A DOG.

Poundmaster Crow Says His Peace Was Disturbed.

From Tuesday's Daily. Frank Fritch was before the order clerk yesterday for disturbing the peace of Poundmaster Crow. The dog, which was caught a day before, belonging to Fritch, was taken to the pound when the animal's master interfered. Fritch demanded his dog and Crow told him that it would cost \$1 to get the dog back, as it was without a collar.

Crow alleged that the dog, which was a black and white pointer, had been taken to the pound by Fritch, who claimed that the poundmaster made a mistake, alleging that the dog was directed at the dog. The order clerk postponed judgment.

FLUNG TO THE BREEZE.

The Stars and Stripes Flung Overboard at Madry Planting Mill.

The Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze over the Madry planting mill at a clock last evening. The twenty-five employees of the mill, who report, by the way, several nationalities, concluded that they should do so over the institution, and they took up a collection and flung the flag to the breeze and liberally to the wind. Mr. Madry furnished the pole, which is forty-five feet high, and was erected on the top of the building.

ON VELVET NOW

Company C Boys at Benicia.

Have All the Comforts of a Home.

Enamelled Bath Tubs and Clean Sheets—Colonel Johnson Has a Defender.

From Wednesday's Bulletin. At 8 o'clock we struck our tents at the Presidio preparatory to leaving for our new home. By 11 o'clock all of our baggage had been loaded on the swift government steamer, the General McDowell, when the two companies boarded the boat. The trip was a pleasant one. As many of the boys from the interior had never taken a boat ride on San Francisco's waters, they all enjoyed the trip.

The Red Cross Society of San Francisco provided us with a lunch consisting of 200 sandwiches, 200 hard-boiled eggs and 3 boxes of oranges. The lunch was passed around at 12 o'clock, and as our appetites are always whetted to the highest degree, it is to be expected that we all enjoyed it.

We landed at Army Point, Benicia, at 2 p.m. and marched up to the barracks. By 3 p.m. we were all settled in our quarters.

Our first weeks' experience on the tented floor at the Presidio prepared us to appreciate the paradise we are now enjoying. We have nice spring water, and plenty of clean sheets and towels. We have comfortable beds, with white enameled bath tubs, supplied with plenty of hot and cold water. Our dining room is large and commodious; it has tables and chairs, and plenty of clean white china dishes. Our cooks have a fine large range at their disposal. There are many shade trees all about us, also numerous gardens in which a large variety of flowers are blooming. All of these luxuries lead us to believe that the life here is not such a bad one after all.

We are now where we can accomplish much more at our drilling than we could while at the Presidio, owing to the fact that we are not constantly bothered by hundreds of children and parents who come to see us.

Stricter attention is all important in military training. We are situated about two miles from the city of Benicia in a quiet place where we will be able to do some very effective drilling.

After a two hours' drill this morning Colonel Johnson told us that all of our evolutions had been executed and several of them were very good. He said that he was very pleased with our work. We returned the compliment with these cheering words for him, and every cheer came from a strong, brave heart.

Little Eddie Higgins our "third lieutenant" is with us. Eddie's father died when he was only 11 months old. He is now 12 years of age and small of stature for his age. He is a bright, gentlemanly little fellow, beloved by all. His mother is still a widow. She accompanied us here, where she dedicated her only child to the service of his country. When Mrs. Higgins left for her home in San Francisco she placed Eddie in the care of our company officers with these words: "I freely give my only child to the service of his country, and if he can but place a cent of water to the lips of a dying soldier I will feel that my life has not been lived in vain. Eddie has great capabilities and I feel that he will make his mark as this war is over."

The duties of a first sergeant of a company are very arduous. In addition to his regular duties, which occupy nearly all of his time, he is besieged from morning until night with all kinds of odd questions, any of which the boys could answer for themselves. They try to stop and think for a moment.

John Devlin, who fills this important office for us, is a very clever little fellow and the adroit manner in which he harmonizes all factions shows that he is a diplomat of the highest order. First Sergeant Devlin and his faithful and efficient clerk, Will Katsch, have been indefatigable in their efforts to have our clerical work up to the highest standard, and they have succeeded admirably. First Sergeant Devlin of I company, who has been in the army for several years, has been of invaluable service to them in this important work. Of the many reports which must be submitted to the regular army officers, every one of which must be absolutely correct, none have been returned for correction. Some of our members have done more to raise our company to its high state of efficiency than have Devlin, Katsch and Army.

I don't if every one realizes the great effort the Red Cross Society of San Francisco is making to have the boys as comfortable as possible for the soldiers. Every day in the big new ferry building at the foot of Market street these noble women are at their posts where they feed the hungry soldiers, and they are also doing the same for the men who are in the line. Many of the hungry members of Company C availed themselves of the opportunity to get a "square" on many occasions. Some one said that the people should supply the women who are so bravely doing this work with coffee, face powder, curling irons and chewing gum. I think he is wrong as the women whom I saw at the Red Cross Society in San Francisco are not only giving out food, but they are also giving out comfort. They are middle-aged women who are not slow to take advantage of an opportunity to do good.

First Sergeant Devlin, signed up in his first outfit of our line and General Muller's boot and accompanied by the dashing corporal, F. D. Watkins, attended the function given by Camp No. 94, Woodmen of the World at Lodi last night. They report a swell time and a big feed. Colonel J. T. Lyon, the father of our own Parker Lyon, was there.

A clipping from one of the Fresno papers which has been shown to me makes it necessary for me to mention a disease with which some of the boys of our outfit are troubled. As every one who has ever been in the army knows it is always the case that there will be one or two in a party who are never satisfied. We have a few in every company who are not satisfied with anything that is done or furnished for them. They are the "dissatisfied" class. When they get a letter that we call them "chronic seceders." The clipping I refer to con-

ains a statement to the effect that our outfit, Colonel W. H. Johnson, is keeping his regiment at home on account of his business interests. The idea is preposterous. The statement probably emanated from some "dissatisfied" element. Colonel Johnson cannot take his regiment to the front until the higher authorities permit him. Neither can he prevent their going when they are sent. Colonel Johnson is not running this outfit, but it is his duty to see that it is kept in the best of order. Another thing in the clipping referred to is that Colonel Johnson is selling some of our company stores and appropriating the proceeds to his own use. This story was promulgated by some of our own company seceders. Norton has been in the service to make things pleasant to the boys. Most every one approves of his efforts. Of course as usual a few do not.

Trick Sam has not paid us a cent since we left home and he will not get around with any of his lieutenants. The 7th of July, if he does them. Money has been very scarce with all of us. While we were at the Presidio all the men were not allowed to run at will about San Francisco and I think it was a good idea. None but the first sergeants and quartermasters and the old guards were allowed passes. Many times our quartermaster went down town on errands for the company. As it was six miles from our camp to the city it was not fair to let him go. We had some supplies down and a few other articles which he sold to get money for our fare, as he had none of his own, and if he had had money of his own a sensible person would ask him to spend it for company purposes. Norton was about \$2 for fare; the rest he used to purchase supplies of different kinds. Norton wanted several months for me in Fresno and I always found him to be an honest, hard worker. The outfit of quartermaster is a thankless one anyway and I think as we do nearly all the members of the company, that Norton is performing his duties honestly and faithfully.

Despite little difficulties we are all well and the camp is a pleasant one. WILL S. SCOTT, Sergeant Co. C, 5th Infantry Cal. Vol. Benicia Barracks, June 18, 1895.

A LONG CAMPING TRIP.

L. T. Moore's Method of Regaining Health and Strength.

L. T. Moore, a wealthy business man from Kansas City, is making a camping tour of California for the benefit of his health. On the first of June he started from San Diego with a party of nine persons and the campers drove into Fresno yesterday.

Moore's Yosemite valley and other mountain resorts and then go by wagon along the coast to San Diego. Mr. Moore said that the doctors informed him that his only chance for the recovery of his health was to "go west" and he had no appetite when he left San Diego, but the bracing outdoor experience has made most any old thing palatable.

Mr. Moore is accompanied by his wife and four servants and also C. F. James, Miss Holmes, the wife of the late John Holmes, and a party of four. The party have two wagons well equipped with a line camping outfit. The campers remained in Fresno last night.

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FATAL MINE ACCIDENT.

W. E. Thompson Falls Down a Shaft and Breaks His Back.

The body of a miner by the name of William Edward Thompson was brought here today from Grub Gulch, where he had been working as a carpenter in the Grub Gulch mine. The accident occurred on the 17th of July. Thompson was working in the mine when he fell into a shaft. He was killed instantly.

Thompson was a married man, and was about 35 years of age. He was a native of California, and had been in the mine for some time. He was a very good worker, and was well liked by his fellow miners.

The mine is owned by the Grub Gulch Mining Company. The mine is located in the Grub Gulch district, about 10 miles from Fresno. The mine is a very old mine, and has been in operation for many years.

The mine is a very dangerous place to work. There are many accidents every year. The mine is a very old mine, and has been in operation for many years.

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AN OLD WARrior A PLUNGER'S FATE

Major Dennett Fought For Cuba.

Was With Two Filibustering Expeditions.

Helped Capture Cardenas in 1890—Denies the Honda Bay Story.

From Wednesday's Bulletin. Major W. H. Dennett, the retired secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is a veteran of two wars and a survivor of two filibustering expeditions against the Spanish. He served in the Mexican war and later followed the Confederate war during the Civil War. Major Dennett is somewhat amused at the sensational accounts published in regard to the filibustering expeditions to Cuba in 1890 and '91. He was "there" himself and knows something of the fate of the expeditions.

A story going the rounds of the yellow press in regard to the 400 American filibusters who left New Orleans in 1890 and were captured, is the story of the capture of the filibusters. The story is that the filibusters were captured by the Spanish. The story is that the filibusters were captured by the Spanish.

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AFTER NORTON.

The Red Cross to Investigate.

Supplies.

The Local Society Joins the State Association—A Much Needed Man.

From Wednesday's Bulletin. The Red Cross Society met last evening and organized as a branch of the California Red Cross Association. The society is a branch of the California Red Cross Association. The society is a branch of the California Red Cross Association.

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CLOVIS ITEMS.

The People Not Discouraged by the Recent Fire—Personals.

Henry Jenkins and Miss Esther.

Enlistment Will Commence Tomorrow.

From Wednesday's Bulletin. The people of Clovis are not discouraged by the recent fire. The people of Clovis are not discouraged by the recent fire. The people of Clovis are not discouraged by the recent fire.

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RECRUITS FOR "C"

Twenty-Four Freshmen Wanted.

Enlistment Will Commence Tomorrow.

Lieutenant Jones Defends Quartermaster Norton—The Sixth Regiment Being Jostled.

From Wednesday's Bulletin. Lieutenant J. D. Jones of Company C, stationed at the Jones barracks, is in Fresno to assist in recruiting twenty-four volunteers to make up the company's quota of 100 men. He was detailed, together with Lieutenant Frank E. Mixer of Company F and four privates, to secure recruits. Lieutenant Mixer will arrive in Fresno this evening with his squad and the work of enlisting fresh volunteers will commence tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock in Armory hall. The men will first be examined by the recruiting board as to their physical qualifications.

Lieutenant Jones arrived in Fresno on Tuesday night and he kept busy all day yesterday (Thursday) in making many friends and acquaintances. He received assurances from a large number of young patriots that they will present themselves for enlistment tomorrow. Many of the recruits in Company C who were not chosen at the Presidio are now in the government service on the first call to express a determination to take advantage of the present opportunity to enlist. Last evening Lieutenant Jones met a number of the Company C boys in the quarters of the Company C boys and all appeared anxious to become Uncle Sam's soldiers. "The area were notified to meet in Armory hall this afternoon for drill and Lieutenant Jones will take notes in regard to the recruits."

Lieutenant Jones was interviewed by a Republican reporter in regard to the reports about Sergeant Norton's misappropriation of supplies and stores belonging to the company. He said that the officer of Company C who was in charge of the supplies and stores was a very honest and efficient man. He was able to account for all the supplies and stores. He was able to account for all the supplies and stores.

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